BY J. L. PENNINGTON & CO.

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DAILY PROGRESS.

TUESDAY, JAN. 24, 1865.

LEGISLATIVE PROCEEDINGS.

SENATE.

MONDAY, Jan. 23, 1865.

Prayer by the Rev. R. H. Marsh.

STATE AGENT OF SWAIN COUNTY IN TROUBLE.

A resolution of enthusiasm for the Governor to receive the disbursement of taxes from counties within the enemy's lines. Passed.

A bill to authorize the county court of Jackson to appoint a tax collector. Passed.

A bill necessary the meeting of taking depositions in certain cases. Passed.

A bill to enable the Chief Clerk of the Treasury to perform certain acts. Passed.

A bill to amend an act to authorize the construction of a turnpike road from Salisbury to the Georgia line.—Passed.

A bill to amend an act to incorporate the Cape Fear Importing and Exporting Company. Passed.

A resolution to authorize Rt. Worship Lodge, No. 212, in town of Asheville. Passed.

A bill to incorporate the Deep River Woolen Company. Passed.

A resolution to authorize R. S. Bagley, of Pasquotank, to collect arrears of taxes. Passed the 2d and 3d readings.

A bill to legalize elections in the town of Monroe passed its several readings.

RESOLUTIONS, MEMORIALS, ETC.

Mr. Crump introduced a resolution in favor of D. H. Sanders, former sheriff of Montgomery.

Mr. Mills presented a memorial from soldiers and citizens of North Carolina concerning the furloughs, transportation, &c. Referred to Committee on Military Affairs.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A proposition from the House to appoint a joint select committee on adjournment was agreed to.

A number of engrossed bills from the House received and read the first time.

A communication from the Governor was read, in answer to certain resolutions of the Senate asking information concerning contingent appropriations. Laid upon the table.

The Senate agreed to concur in the House amendment to the bill in relation to Burke Square.

The Senate concurred in House amendment to the resolution authorizing the Governor to send supplies to Wilmington.

SPECIAL ORDER.

At 12 o'clock the special order, being resolutions protesting against substitution for public services, was taken up, the question being on the substitute reported by the joint select committee on Confederate Relations. [The substitute protests against the arming of slaves, but gives its consent to their employment to work on fortifications, &c.; declares that the Constitutional provision that Congress shall not interfere with slavery in the States was intended to prevent their being taken for the public use without the consent of the States; denies the power of the Confederate government to impress slaves without the consent of the States expressly given, and then only according to State laws; that the Confederate government having failed to establish a Supreme Court, each State should decide for itself the extent and meaning of the powers delegated to the general government.]

Mr. Dick spoke at some length, and with great power and eloquence, in favor of the substitute. [The reporter took no notes of Mr. Dick's speech, having no doubt it will be written out by himself for publication.]

Mr. Odom offered an amendment, and spoke in favor of it. [The amendment expresses the belief that slavery is the normal condition of the negro, and declares that we will ever oppose any attempt to liberate him for public services or for any other cause, either now or in the future.]

At the conclusion of Mr. Odom's remarks the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

MONDAY, Jan. 23.

The House was called to order at 10 o'clock, A. M.

Prayer by Rev. Mr. Pritchard of the Baptist Church.

Mr. Gudger presented a petition from citizens of Madison county, praying that certain changes be made in the boundary line of said county. Referred to the Committee on Propositions and Grievances.

Mr. Bembury, offered the following resolution in reference to the arrest and confinement of Dr. Henry F. Ritter.

Whereas, It has been represented to this General Assembly, that on the 6th day of December, 1864, Dr. H. F. Ritter, a citizen of the county of Chowan was arrested at Weldon by Col. Parham, Provost Marshal, and detained and sent to Richmond by Col. P. C. Gaillard: and there incarcerated until returned on demand of the Governor of this State; and, whereas, the grounds upon which said person is said to have been made were of so feeble and constitutionary a nature as to raise a reasonable apprehension in the minds of all good citizens, that the same outrage may be perpetrated upon every one passing Weldon: and whereas, the harsh and cruel treatment of said Henry F. Ritter by the authorities at Weldon, as represented to this General Assembly can be viewed only as a base and inhuman use of power to oppress and torture under the pretense of combating suspected parties; Therefore,

Resolved, That the Governor is hereby instructed to institute an immediate and searching inquiry into the circumstances of said arrest and detention of the said Henry F. Ritter, and should it appear that said arrest was based on frivolous grounds, or that his treatment after his arrest was unusually harsh or severe he shall demand of the Confederate government, the immediate arrest and trial of the said Colonels Parham and P. C. Gaillard, and all other officers at said post voluntarily concerned in any part of said transaction, that was contrary to law and right or unnecessarily oppressive or cruel in its execution.

Resolved, That the expenses attending this investigation be paid by the State and that the Governor is hereby authorized to draw by warrant from the Public Treasurer such sums as may be necessary for the same.

[Papers were submitted with these resolutions, setting forth that Dr. Ritter after his arrest was treated with great indignity; was refused permission to communicate with his friends; was not allowed to send to the hotel for his overcoat; and was confined in a log pen for two days, being allowed at night neither light or fire. He was then sent to Richmond and imprisoned in Castle Thunder. While there he was treated with unnecessary rigor—was inadequately fed and denied permission to purchase food. On the 13th ult. he was examined and the board of examiners declared there was no just cause for his arrest or detention. Notwithstanding this decision he was not released until the 14th. On arriving in Weldon after his release he found that his trunk had been broken open, while in possession of the Provost Marshal and rifled of a portion of its contents. Illness consequent upon exposure caused the death of one of Dr. Ritter's servants who was arrested at the same time.—The arrest was based only upon an anonymous letter, purporting to have been written by an officer of Hoke's Division and asserted that Dr. Ritter was a spy; that he had received a bribe of $10,000 to go to Salisbury and communicate to the enemy the state of the defences &c. in that locality. A copy of this letter was read by the Clerk.]

Mr. Cobb moved to amend by striking out the word "demand" and inserting the word "request." Not agreed to.

Messrs Bembury, Mann and Caldwell, urged the passage of the resolutions, which after discussion were adopted unanimously.

An engrossed resolution to authorize the Governor to send State supplies to the town of Wilmington for the support of citizens, was put on its several readings.

[This resolution authorizes the sending of 10,000 lbs. of bacon, 500 sacks of flour and 1000 bbls. of corn to Wilmington, from the State Commissariat to be paid for or returned in kind.]

Mr. Grissom moved to amend by authorizing the Commissioner of Granville County to make like purchase for the benefit of indigent citizens of said county.

Mr. Cowles moved to amend the amendment by adding also the county of Yadkin.

Mr. Lowe moved to amend by adding the county of Davidson. This was ruled out of order, an amendment to an amendment already pending.

Messrs Fowle and McLean opposed the amendment which was subsequently withdrawn by Mr. Grissom.

Mr. Bitting moved to amend by providing that a portion of these supplies be appropriated to supplying the wants of the destitute citizens of the town of Smithville. Adopted.

On motion of Mr. Carter the bill was amended by striking out the words "as may be necessary," also by striking out the words "or the payment of the value of the same into the State Treasury."

The bill as amended passed.

INTRODUCTION OF BILLS &c.

Mr. Lyle, a resolution in favor of E. D. Davis of Jackson county.

Mr. Allison, a resolution in favor of Wm. F. Watson, Sheriff of Iredell county.

Mr. Mann, a bill to prevent obstruction to the passage of fish up New Creek in the county of Pasquotank. Also a bill to authorize administrators to advance funds for the support of minor distributees of estates.

Mr. Smith of Duplin, a bill to punish persons for placing obstructions in the North East Branch of Cape Fear River.

Mr. Gudger, a bill to attach a portion of Madison county to the county of Buncombe.

Mr. Bembury, a bill to restore jury trials to the county Court of Chowan county in certain cases.

Mr. McGehee, a bill to amend an act to authorize the Justices of Caswell county to regulate the cleaning out of Moon's creek in said county.

Mr. Stipe, a bill to restore the penalty of $100 on Sheriffs for neglecting to execute or return process.

Mr. Waugh introduced a resolution which was adopted, requesting information of the Public Treasurer, as to what steps had been taken to collect of the Confederate States the large amount due this State for our advances made to o'ther our troops and for other military purposes; and whether these steps were likely to be effectual, or early-day.

The Senate by message refused concurrence in House amendments to the bill authorizing the Public Treasurer to rent out the building on Burke Square in the City of Raleigh. The House receded from its amendment.

Mr. Grissom introduced the following resolution:

Whereas, The following notices marked "A" are being indiscriminately distributed in Granville and other counties within this State, forbidding producers to sell any part of their *surplus*, except to the government, thereby closing the market to non-producers and threatening want and starvation. Therefore,

Resolved, That the Judiciary Committee be instructed to inquire whether this action of the C. S. Quartermasters and other agents is in accordance with the laws of Congress regulating impressments and the rules and recommendations of the Board of Appraisers for North Carolina, and report by bill or otherwise.

The resolution was accompanied by the following Notice marked A.

GRANVILLE COUNTY, Dec. 17th, 1864.

SIR:—I desire to purchase for the Government all your surplus corn, oats, fodder, hay, shucks, straw and bran, I can offer you the prices set forth on the back of this notice to be paid on the delivery of said articles at the place we may agree upon. Upon the refusal of this price we must proceed to settle the value of the articles according to the act of Congress for the regulation of impressments. This notification binds the property till our negotiations shall be closed.

Very Respectfully,
JOHN R. ROWLAND,
Agent for J. B. White,
Captain & A. Q. M.

Forestville, Dec. 16, 1864.

MR.——

SIR:—I propose to purchase of you for the use of the C. S. Government your surplus corn, oats, fodder and hay, at schedule price, payable on delivery of said property at Forestville, N. C., on the day of 1865. Should you refuse to sell said property at said price, the same is hereby impressed, and you are hereby notified not to remove or transfer the same, and that compensation will be made to you for said property, according to the act of Congress, regulating impressments.

Very Respectfully,
J. W. FORT,
Agent for W. E. Pierce,
Captain & A. Q. M.

The prices on the back of the first of these notices are, for corn, shelled and bagged, $5 per bushel of 56 pounds; Fodder and Hay $3.50 per hundred; Oats, shelled and bagged, $4 per bushel of 32 pounds: Shucks $3,50 per hundred; Straw $1; Bran 50 cts.

This oppressive restriction affects only the farmer.—This class, who, of all others, reap the fruits of the hardest toil, and not only eat the bread of honest industry by "the sweat of their brow," but support and maintain all others, is made the subject, by this iniquitous system of peculiar and unprecedented hardship.

The capitalist, the manufacturer and the mechanic are all comparatively free from this burthen, which falls like a thunderbolt and hangs like an incubus upon the shoulders of the farmer, paralizing his efforts and weaning his patriotism.

He board his full share of *ad valorem* taxes upon his property for the support of the Government; he pays *tithes* upon his labor and earnings which are not exacted of the other classes; and then, as if to add insult to injury, piling "Pelion upon Ossa," he is visited by the Quartermaster's agent and served with a notice to sell no part of his corn, oats, fodder, hay, shucks, straw or bran, except by their permission, to the government for nominal prices and worthless scrip. Surely he has cause to cry out in the bitterness of his soul, "my punishment is greater than I can bear."

The government practically says that the capitalist, the broker, the commission merchant, the tradesmen, the heartless speculator, may invest and reinvest his interest and his earnings at enormous profits as often as he chooses, without embarrassment, but the farmer must not be permitted, even from his hard and scanty earnings, to realize a sufficiency to meet and defray his absolute necessary family expenses.

His salt and iron and other indispensable necessities are to be purchased at almost fabulous prices; his enormous taxes are to be paid; his family are to be cared for, and his children educated, but he must not be permitted to sell a grain of corn, a blade of fodder, a peck of bran, or a pound of hay to raise the means to meet these unavoidable expenses, except at schedule prices to the government.

If it should be replied that the policy is the result of necessity on the part of the government, then why does it not in its wisdom direct an equality of its burthens upon *all* classes and *every* species of property and investment, so as not to oppress so severely any *one*.

But unfair and unjust as this policy is to the particular class mentioned, depriving them of their honest earnings and means of subsistence, without just compensation, in direct violation of a constitutional guarantee of protection in the enjoyment of "life, limb and property, except by due course of law," its injuries and cruelties are not confined to them alone.

But if continued a train of evils must inevitably be inaugurated, in which classes still more unfortunate will be involved as principal sufferers, the contemplation of which will awaken emotions more painful and more horrid than the wounds and blood and carnage of the battle field.

The non-producers everywhere who are not safely lodged in a Confederate office, with their bonds in a Confederate crib—the poor of the land—the wives and children of our gallant soldiers in the field, the widows and orphans of charity at home, the families of which will be dried up and exhausted, unable to purchase or be supplied on account of this cruel, iron heeled despotic that gone out all over the land, must inevitably perish of suffering and want, even amidst a land of plenty.

They must stand and only implore assistance until starvation seizes the body and sends the soul to the God who gave it, or they must combine in lawless resistance to that authority which has withdrawn its protection and left them to share the fate of the beasts that perish.

These evils cry aloud for correction—these wrongs demand redress. The impulses of humanity, the good of the country, the safety of the cause require it.

The fact *once* remembered, *now* almost forgotten, *once* respected, *now* disputed, *once* acknowledged, *now* ignored, that this is the *people's war*, the *people's country* for weal or woe, should be kept fresh in the recollection of ourselves. They are the servants—the people the sovereigns.

Mr. Polk also addressed the House in favor of the resolution and it was adopted.

The following engrossed bills from the Senate had their first reading, viz:

A bill to allow fifteen magistrates to transact the county business of Halifax county:

A bill to amend an act, entitled an act to authorize the Governor to employ slave labor in erecting fortifications and other works.

A bill to amend an act to incorporate the North Carolina Volunteer Navy Company.

A resolution authorizing the Secretary of State to furnish Nathan Whitford Esq., with a copy of the Revised Code, and a resolution requesting the State Appraising Commissioners to allow market value for articles impressed.

On motion of Mr. Perkins the House took from the table a bill to give the County Court of Pitt jurisdiction in the re-establishment of lost wills. The bill passed.

On motion of Mr. Bembury, a message was sent to the Senate proposing to go into an election at once for Engrossing Clerk.

Mr. Carter nominated Mrs. Col. Wm. J. Clark for that position.

The House adjourned until 10 o'clock A. M. to-morrow.

TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

TELEGRAPHIC REPORTS FOR THE RALEIGH ASSOCIATION.]

Entered according to act of Congress, in the year 1864, by J. L. Pennington, in the Clerk's Office of the District Court of the Confederate States of the Northern District of Georgia.

No news received by telegraph up to time of going to press.

LOCAL AND STATE NEWS.

AN ESCAPE.—A dark complected individual was about our streets for a day or two, strutting in Confederate uniform and passing as Lieut. Baker. On Sunday he was arrested on suspicion of being a colored gentleman, and confined in the Guard House, where he acknowledged he was a free negro, and said he was from Halifax. On Sunday night he was very thirsty, and on twice taken to the pump to be watered, and on a third trip for the same purpose he escaped from the guard—a citizen—who had him in charge. He is endeavoring, it would seem, to anticipate the President's wishes, but like many of the white brethren he wants an office before he "pitches in."!

We were gratified to see Gen. Patterson, Senator from Caldwell, Burke and McDowell, in his seat yesterday. It will be recollected that we recorded the fact a few days ago that he had received such injuries from a fall from a horse as would probably prevent his attendance during the present session. He has not yet fully recovered from his bruises, but is able to attend to his business as Senator.

WOOD HAULERS.—The wood haulers about Raleigh have brought to perfection the art of hauling small loads. A wicked man observed in our presence a few days ago that they descryed a place in a certain region which is reputed to be very warm, but he thought that if his satanic majesty had to rely upon them for fuel to keep up his fires his dominions would soon "freeze over."

WILMINGTON MARKET.

Jan. 9, 1865.

BEAF CATTLE—On the hoof at $3 per lb to $3,50 for nett meat.
BACON—Sells from carts at $6 75 to 7 per lb.
BEESWAX—$6 50 to 7 per lb.
BUTTER—$15 per lb.
COTTON—$1 75 to 1 90 for uncompressed, and $3 00 to $2 50 per lb for compressed.
CORN—$30 per bushel.
COTTON—By the sack, $30.
CORN MEAL—$30 per bushel.
COPPERAS—Retails at $6 to 7 per lb.
EGGS—$10 per dozen.
FLOUR—Scarcely any in market. Small lots have sold at $400 to 4 25 per bbl for superfine.
FORAGE—Fodder and Hay $25 to $30; Shucks $15 per 100 lbs.
HIDES—Green $2; dry $4 50 to 5 per lb.
LEATHER—Sole $18 to 22; upper $25 to 30 per lb.
LARD—By the barrel $3½ to $9 per lb.
NAILS—By the keg $4 to 4 50 per lb.
PEAS—Cow are scarce and in demand. Sell at $25 to $30 per bushel.
PEA NUTS—Sell from carts at $25 to $30 per bushel.
POTATOES—Irish $40; sweet $25 to $30 per bushel.
POULTRY—Live fowls $6 to 12½ each, as to size; turkeys dressed $3 50 to 4 per lb.
RICE—Is scarce and in demand. Sells by the cask at $1 25 per lb.
PORK—Fresh sells from the carts at $4 50 to 5 per lb.
SALT—Sound made $35 to 40 per bushel.
SUGAR—Brown $9 to 9 50 per lb.
SYRUP—Sorghum $22 50 to 25 per gallon.
SPINNING—Fayetteville factory $5 00 per yard.
SPIRITS TURPENTINE—Nominal at $5 to 6 per gallon.
TALLOW—$5 to 5 50 per lb.
YARN.—Sells by the bale at $50 to 60 per bunch.
WOOD—Sells by the boat load at $70 to $75 per cord.

NEGRO SALE AND HIRING.

ON THURSDAY NEXT, 26TH INST., AT OUR Sale Rooms in Raleigh, we will offer for sale

TWENTY LIKELY YOUNG NEGROES,

Men and women, boys and girls—and one excellent blacksmith.

At the same time we will hire out for the balance of the year 5 boys, aged respectively 18, 17, 15, 14 and 10 years, and 2 women, one with one child, the other with 2 children, all good farm hands.

Jan 23-dtd W. F. ASKEW & CO.

Post Quartermaster's Office, C. S. A.,
RALEIGH, N. C., Jan. 19, 1865.

TO THE FARMERS OF WAKE, ORANGE AND CHATHAM COUNTIES:

I respectfully appeal to the Farmers of Wake, Orange and Chatham Counties to bring in their surplus Corn immediately, for the support of our army. I have obtained permission to pay Local Appraiser's rates for all grain delivered previous to 1st of February 1865. I earnestly hope that patriotic producers will deliver their grain immediately, and relieve me of the unpleasantness, and themselves the mortification, of resorting to rigid impressment which I will be compelled to do on and after the 1st of February.

The following are the names of my authorized agents: Raleigh, J. J. Minstree; Forestville, J. W. Fort; Morrisville, A. J. Morris; and Durham's, W. P. Ward.—Hillsboro' to be filled and Pittsboro' to be filled.

W. E. PIERCE,
Jan 19-12t Capt. & A. Q. M.

HORSE COLLARS! HORSE COLLARS!

Post Quartermaster's Office,
RALEIGH, N. C., Jan. 17, 1865.

I WILL RECEIVE PROPOSALS UNTIL THE 22D day of February next, for the manufacture of ten thousand Horse and Mule Collars, similar to samples to be seen at my office.

Bidders must state the number which they can deliver per month.

W. E. PEIRCE,
Jan 19-12t Capt. & A. Q. M.

NORTH CAROLINA LEGISLATURE—SESSION 1864.

SENATE.

Pasquotank and Perquimans—W H Harley.
Camden and Currituck—D Mob Lindsey.
Gates and Chowan—M L Bartee.
Hyde and Tyrrell—Edward L Mann.
Northampton—J B Odom.
Hertford—James M Wynn.
Bertie—John Pugh.
Martin and Washington—J R Stubbs.
Halifax—Mason L Wiggins.
Edgecombe and Wilson—J H Powell.
Pitt—Dr E J Blount.
Beaufort—E J Warren.
Craven—N A Whitford.
Carteret and Jones—Dr F B Arundell.
Greene and Lenoir—J P Speight.
New Hanover—(vacancy.)
Duplin—W K Ward.
Onslow—Isaac N Saunders.
Bladen, Brunswick and Columbus—John W Ellis.
Cumberland and Harnett—W B Wright.
Sampson—William Kirby.
Wayne—Benj Aycock.
Johnston—T D Sneed.
Wake—W D Jones.
Nash—A J Taylor.
Franklin—W Eaton.
Warren—Dr T J Pitchford.
Granville—R W Lassiter.
Person—C S Winstead.
Orange—John Berry.
Alamance and Randolph—Hon. Giles Mebane.
Chatham—E H Stranghn.
Moore and Montgomery—Dr J M Crump.
Richmond and Robeson—Giles Leith.
Anson and Union—Col W C Smith.
Guilford—Robt P Dick.
Caswell—William Long.
Rockingham—D W Courts.
Mecklenburg—W M Grier.
Cabarrus and Stanly—Dr J E McEachern.
Rowan and Davie—W B March.
Davidson—Henderson Adams.
Stokes and Forsyth—J E Matthews.
Ashe, Surry, &c—W H A Speer (dead.)
Iredell, Wilkes, &c—A M Bogle.
Burke, McDowell, &c—P P Patterson.
Lincoln, Gaston and Catawba—M L McCorkle.
Rutherford, Polk, &c—Dr W J T Miller.
Buncombe, Henderson, &c—M Patton.
Macon, Haywood, &c—S C Bryson.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Alamance—R T McAden, C F Faucett.
Alexander—J M Carson.
Anson—A J Dargan, L L Polk.
Ashe—Mr McMillan.
Beaufort—Hon R S Donnell, D M Carter.
Bertie—P T Henry, Jas Bond.
Bladen—J W Ellis
Brunswick—D L Russell, Jr.
Burke—J J Erwin.
Buncombe—J M Gudger.
Cabarrus—P B C Smith.
Chatham—J H Headen, W J Headen, W P Hadley.
Caldwell—J M Isbell.
Camden—W A Dake.
Carteret—Stephen D Pool
Caswell—Manford McGehee, S S Harrison.
Catawba—W F Reinhardt.
Cumberland and Harnett—Hon J G Shepherd, A D McLean, Dr John McCormick.
Cherokee—G W Hays.
Chowan—L C Bembury.
Clearveland—D Beam, J W Gidney.
Columbus—Forney George.
Craven—Wm Lane, T H Gaskins.
Currituck—
Davie—R F Johnston.
Duplin—Zach Smith, R B Houston.
Davidson—G F Lowe, Lewis Hanes.
Edgecombe—David Cobb, L D Farmer.
Franklin—W E Davis.
Forsythe—W H Wheeler, W B Stipe.
Gaston—W T Shipp.
Gates—Richard Bond.
Greene—H H Best.
Guilford—D F Caldwell, A Clapp, A S Holton.
Granville—P P Peace, E Grissom, J S Amis.
Halifax—H Joyner, A R Davis.
Haywood—Samuel Love.
Henderson—M M Patton.
Hertford—J B Vann.
Hyde—Mr Gibbs.
Iredell—T A Allison, L Q Sharpe.
Jackson—W A Enloe.
Johnston—W A Smith, W G Banks.
Jones—F G Simmons.
Lenoir—Allen W Wooten.
Lincoln—Ambrose Costner.
Macon—J M Lyle.
Madison—W H Brown.
Martin—S W Gotterbridge.
McDowell—W F Craige.
Mecklenburg—John L Brown, E C Grier.
Montgomery—E H Davis.
Moore—Elam J Harrington.
Nash—G C Lewis.
New Hanover—Saml J Person, J R Howes.
Northampton—S T Stancil, W J Rogers.
Orange—S F Phillips, W N Patterson.
Onslow—A J Murrill.
Pasquotank—W E Mann.
Perquimans—J H Riddick.
Person—John W Cunningham.
Pitt—R G Albritton, J Perkins.
Randolph—Joel Ashworth, E T Blair.
Rowan—E K Shober, W H Crawford.
Richmond—B P Little.
Robeson—David Bethune, T J Morisey.
Rockingham—Mr. Strong, A S Boyd.
Rutherford—J L Carson, A B Bryan.
Sampson—L A Powell, Patrick Murphy.
Stanly—S Harris.
Stokes—W H Flynt.
Surry—Mr Waugh.
Tyrrell—
Union—C Austin.
Wake—D G Fowle, G H Alford, C J Rogers.
Wayne—M K Crawford, J M Cahoon.
Warren—W T Alston, T J Judkins.
Washington—L C Latham.
Wautauga—Wm Horton.
Wilkes—A S Calloway, P T Horton.
Yadkin—A C Cowles.
Yancy—H M Young.

Bank Stock For Sale.

A FEW SHARES STOCK IN THE BANK OF COMmerce, of Newbern, for sale. Apply to
Jan 6-tf EDITOR PROGRESS.

J. M. Lovejoy's Academy!

THE FORTY-SEVENTH SESSION WILL COMmence on the 1st of February, 1865.
All students required to drill.
For Particulars, address the Principal.
J. M. LOVEJOY,
Jan 11-tFeb1 Raleigh N C

FOR RENT.

A GOOD HOUSE IN THE EASTERN PART OF the city, containing four rooms, a good garden coming on acre, and a good well of water on the adjoining lot. For particulars apply at
Jan 13 tf PROGRESS OFFICE.

W. R. RICHARDSON & CO.,
BROKERS AND STOCK AUCTIONEERS,
RESPECTFULLY SOLICIT CONSIGNMENTS.
Oct 20 RALEIGH, N. C.

How to Send us Money.—Never send by mail when you can send by Express. All money sent by Express at our expense. Those sending us money by mail must do so at their own risk.

Job Printing.—Having an abundance of material and good workmen we are prepared to execute all orders for Job Printing with dispatch.

ADVERTISING RATES.

The following rates will be charged for all advertisements inserted in the *Daily* and *Weekly Progress*:

ONE SQUARE OF EIGHT LINES, OR LESS.

One day	$2 00	One week	$10 00
Two days	3 00	Two weeks	12 00
Three days	4 00	Three weeks	14 00
Four days	5 00	One month	20 00
Five days	7 50	Two months	30 00

Fifty words or eight lines or less, count a square, and additional squares will be charged pro rata. Advertisements inserted once, twice or three times a week will be charged $4 00 square for every insertion.

When out of town, the money must accompany the advertisement. Marriages, Deaths, Notices and Local Notices charged as advertisements, and must be paid in advance.

1865. Counting-House 1865

CALENDAR.

JAN	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	JULY						1													
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NEGRO AUCTION AND Commission HOUSE!

ON THE FIRST DAY OF JANUARY NEXT, AT the house immediately in front of the Post Office, formerly occupied as the Progress office, on Fayetteville Street, in the City of Raleigh, the subscribers will establish an

Auction and Commission House

For the Sale of SLAVES.

We have provided safe and comfortable quarters, and will be as moderate in our charges for board, &c., as the times will permit.

With an experience of twenty years in the trade, and the advantages of an extensive acquaintance, we flatter ourselves that we understand the business: and, with the assurance of quick sales and prompt returns, respectfully solicit public patronage.

Dec 19-dtf WM. F. ASKEW & CO.

To Carpenters or others Wishing to BUILD.

A Rare Chance!

THE ADVERTISER OFFERS FOR SALE THE frame work, all mortised and ready to put together, of a

LARGE HOUSE;

Together with
16 pair Blinds—primed;
17 Door Shutters and frames;
14 Large window frames, with rolers.
7 Window frames—without rolers.
14 Sett Sash—Glazed—Glass, 10 x 18.
6 Frontispieces for fire places.

This work was done and the material prepared for a large, fine building, and nothing but flooring, weather boarding, shingles and lathes and lime are wanting to finish it—all the rest being on the ground.

The property may be seen, with a drawing of the building, and terms ascertained by calling on or addressing
Jan 12 tf EDITOR PROGRESS.

D. C. MURRAY. JAS. A. MOORE. JNO. W. HARRISON.

D. C. MURRAY & CO.,
General Auction and Commission Merchants,
FAYETTEVILLE STREET, RALEIGH, N. C.

HAVING REGULARLY COMMENCED BUSINESS, solicits consignments. They will attend promptly to the purchase and sale of goods, stocks, &c., &c.

REFERENCES:
Chas Dewey, Cashier, and W H Jones, Cashier, Raleigh.
Harris & Howell, Wilmington.
J H Lindsay, Cashier, Greensboro'.
D A Davis, Cashier, Salisbury
T W Dewey, Cashier, Charlotte.
N McLean, Cashier, Fayetteville
Branch, Norton & Co., Richmond, Va
Jas E Cuthbert, Cashier, Petersburg, Va,
Jan 12-d&w tf

Rare Chance
At Valuable Property.

ON TUESDAY THE 24TH INST., I SHALL SELL, without reserve, to the highest bidder, for cash in Confederate money, my residence, with all the grounds and conveniences thereto attached, in the town of Hillsboro', N. C. Sale to take place at 12 o'clock M. on the premises. Address Dr. R. Hooker.
Jan 11-d&wtd R. HOOKER.

Card Notice.

THERE IS NOW ANOTHER LOT OF COTTON AND Wool Cards (ready for use) for distribution to Soldiers' families, at $10 per pair. Agents will please call for them. H. A. DOWD, A. Q. M. N. C.
Dec 30-d&wtf

$2,000 REWARD.

LOST OR TAKEN BY MISTAKE A BOX MARKED "Maj. S. V. Reid, Wilmington." Any information in regard to it, which will enable us to recover it, or any one leaving it at the Express office will receive the above reward, and no questions asked.
A. P. C. BRYAN,
Jan. 18-dtf Agent So. Express Company.

PRINTING!

THE

"DAILY PROGRESS OFFICE,"

Having a good assortment of Material, an extensive variety of type and one of the finest

POWER PRESSES

In the Confederacy, is prepared to turn out all kinds of

Job Printing

In the best style of the art and at prices as reasonable as can be afforded in these times.

We promise that all work entrusted to us shall be promptly, neatly and expeditiously executed. Orders solicited.
J. L. PENNINGTON & CO.
Raleigh, June 18, 1864

Any of our friends receiving important news from the army by private letter or telegram will confer a great favor on us by sending or leaving them at this office for our use.

Thirty cents for Rags.—Thirty cents a pound will be paid for all clean Cotton an Linen rags delivered at the Progress office.

DAILY PROGRESS.

RALEIGH, N. C.

TUESDAY, JAN. 26, 1864.

WAYS FOR THE PUBLISHER.

In view of the increased and still increasing prices of everything connected with the publication business, we shall certainly be compelled to make a corresponding change in the subscription price of our paper, which will, on and after Monday, January 18th, be as follows:

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY:

Daily Progress, one month.....$60 00
" " three months.....30 00
" " One month.....10 00
Weekly Progress, three months.....10 00
" " Six months.....20 00

ADVERTISING RATES:

All advertisements not square, of eight lines of solid nonpareil, three months.....$5 00.

We make no apology for this advance: the rapid depreciation of Confederate currency is a fact well known to all, and we must adapt our terms or cease to print.

Those interested must call on us and settle on or after Monday next, the 18th instant. Jan 14, 1864.

Nothing but Peace will give Relief.

It is in the air to speculate upon the causes of the suffering in the land, or to prescribe remedies for all the ills that beset us, for it is plain to every man of common sense that nothing but peace will give us relief. No amount or kind of legislation, or military orders, will create meat, bread and raiment—no number of patriotic appeals, from the pulpit and the press, will cause manna to fall from heaven to appease a half famished population; but no human agency will ever be able to restore confidence to the people of these Confederate States. Gloom, despondency and dissatisfaction is widespread and deep rooted among the people, everywhere, and those whose mismanagement and maladministration of their affairs has produced this state of things can never rally them again. Spasmodic efforts may, now and then appear, but the old fires of 1861, when every man, woman and child stood ready to do, to give and die if need be for a common cause, will never be rekindled. And why?—Simply because the people feel and know that their free will offerings have been misapplied and squandered, that further sacrifices will accomplish nothing and in no way affect the final results; and above all and worse than all they have lost confidence in those who are at the head of affairs—in Congress, in the President, his Cabinet, and the whole concern. These are facts, well known to every intelligent man, but the disposition of those in authority to conceal and disguise facts has spread to the people, and it is rare that you meet a man who has the frankness and moral courage to utter his real sentiments relative to the condition of the country.

But everything will grow worse. Provisions are scarce and very high and many articles have doubled within the last few weeks. Many families have neither meat nor bread, and there is not only much suffering but there must be some starvation. Gold is 65, 75, or anything the holder may ask for it—we have heard it had reached 100 for one in Wilmington, but do not vouch for it. It is well known that it is difficult to buy the provisions necessary to feed a family with Confederate money. These things are so, and known to be so by Governors and Legislatures, and yet not a finger is raised to secure that peace for which the great heart of the country yearns. They argue that it must come in the constitutional way, through Mr. Davis and his partisans—that the North must make the overtures, &c. The people, the humblest clod hopper in the land, know, all this to be nonsense: they know that the North will never sue for peace, that the Federal government will never treat with Mr. Davis and his minions, and that peace can only come by compromise and conciliation, or in subjugation.

The people believe that if the authorities of the Southern States should approach the Federal authorities, now, they could not only get peace, but a peace based upon such terms as the world would justify them in accepting. The people don't expect to please Mr. Davis and don't desire to do so; they only want peace upon terms that will secure their persons and property, give them constitutional liberty, good government, and be acceptable to the masses.

The members of our Legislature may eat *pindars*, make magistrates, joke about the war and go abroad; his Excellency may crack his doubtful jokes, enjoy his "new dip" and hunt partridges, but we tell them all that this is their day, this is their opportunity—next year they will have no voice in this matter. Now they might do much to save their people and their State, but twelve months hence they will be as powerless as Gov. Harris, of Tennessee, and his impotent Legislature. If the enemy could not be kept out of Georgia they cannot be kept out of North Carolina, and they are coming this way. Shall we wait until the State is overrun and devastated, or shall we make an attempt now, appealing to other States to co-operate with us, to stop the war by compromise and conciliation?—Let the present Legislature and Gov. Vance answer these questions to the people. Gentlemen may feel secure in their two years' exemption, but we tell them there will be no exemption from

[illegible] to just measures to stop this accursed war.

The sufferings of the people are great and nothing but peace will give them relief.

A Convention of the People.

For four long years the people of North Carolina have done nothing but obey orders: they have submitted to a most odious and oppressive conscription, they have yielded to impressments, seizures and other grinding exactions that a high-minded people should never have been required to submit to. They have freely offered up all, life, property, everything on the altar of a common country and in support of a common cause; and now, not being entirely satisfied that everything is going on as well as it might, and having but little more to give, they demand a general meeting, a gathering of the people, a sovereign convention, in which they may compare notes, review the past, penetrate as far as possible the vista of the future, and take, as a sovereign people acting in their sovereign capacity, such steps as to them may seem best for the future safety, honor, glory and prosperity of North Carolina. The people want a convention, and will their representatives, the members of the present Legislature, dare deny them one? It will not do to say that the vote last summer was a verdict against a convention: it was no such thing. That vote was given under a misrepresentation, gotten up by some of the worst men that ever lived, and thousands who then voted against the peace candidates and against peace principles have cursed themselves for it since. We know this to be so. And we know more: we know that many gentlemen in the Legislature, who voted for and supported Gov. Vance, then, are for a Convention now, and will vote for a bill to call one, or at least submit the question of "Convention" or "No Convention" to the people. These gentlemen have finally abandoned Gov. Vance, for they see that he has neither the ability or the disposition to act the statesman in this great crisis; he is tied to the car of Davis and shows no disposition to sever the association, be the consequences to his State and people what they may.

The least the present Legislature can do is to submit the question of a Convention to the people, and unless they do this, we tell them that they will be remembered in the days that are to come.

The following bill, introduced by Mr. Smith, of Johnston, meets our views and has our entire concurrence, and we trust the Legislature will pass it without delay:

A BILL TO CALL A CONVENTION OF THE PEOPLE.

WHEREAS, In the judgment of this General Assembly, the present condition of the country demands that the sovereign people of this State should assemble in convention to effect if possible an honorable termination of the present war; and

WHEREAS, On matters of such grave import, this General Assembly is reluctant to adopt any policy without first ascertaining the sense of the people in whom all sovereignty resides:

SEC. 1. *Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of North Carolina, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same*, That upon the passage of this act the Governor of the State be and he is hereby required to issue a proclamation commanding the sheriffs of the respective counties in the State to open the polls at the several precincts in said counties, on the 4th day of February, A. D., 1864, where and when all persons qualified to vote for members of the General Assembly may vote for or against a State Convention voting with a written or printed ticket "*Convention*," and those who do not wish a Convention, voting in the same way "*No Convention*;" also to open polls at the said time and places for the election of delegates to the Convention to be assembled on such times as are hereinafter provided, said polls to be superintended by inspectors appointed by the sheriffs, with the advice of three justices of the peace of the respective counties, who shall be sworn according to the provisions of sec. 6, chap. 53 of Revised Code.

SEC. 2. *Be it further enacted*, That it shall be the duty of the sheriffs to make out duplicate statements of their polls in their respective counties on the question of Convention and No Convention, sworn to before the clerk of the County Court, one copy of which shall be deposited in said clerk's office, and the other copy transmitted to the Governor of the State at Raleigh under the same rules and regulations and under the same penalties as are prescribed in the case of the return of the vote for electors of President and Vice President of the Confederate States as are now prescribed by law, immediately after said election.

SEC. 3. *Be it further enacted*, That it shall be the duty of the Governor, as soon as he shall have received the returns of the sheriffs in the presence of the Secretary of State, Public Treasurer, and Comptroller, to compare the number for or against a Convention; and if it shall appear that a majority of the votes polled are in favor of a Convention he shall forthwith issue a proclamation in such manner as he may think proper, summoning the delegates elected to said Convention as aforesaid to convene in Raleigh, on the 2d Monday in March, A. D., 1864, and if a majority of the votes polled are against a Convention, the Governor shall in like manner issue a proclamation of that fact, and in that case the assembling of the said delegates elected as aforesaid under this act is hereby declared to be illegal and of no effect.

SEC. 4. *Be it further enacted*, That the election for delegates as aforesaid shall be held and conducted in the same manner as elections for members of the General Assembly, and the vote shall be counted, and the scrolls compared and the certificates issued in the same manner as prescribed by law for the members of the House of Commons.

SEC. 5. *Be it further enacted*, That if a vacancy shall occur by death, resignation, or removal from the State or by the refusal to serve of any person elected delegate as aforesaid, the presiding officer of the Convention shall issue his writ to the sheriff of the county in which such vacancy may have occurred after such notice as the Convention may order, to open a poll to fill such vacancy, under the same rules and regulations as heretofore prescribed for the election of delegates.

SEC. 6. *Be it further enacted*, That the said Convention shall consist of one hundred and twenty delegates, and each county shall be entitled to the same number of delegates as members of the House of Commons under the last apportionment.

SEC. 7. *Be it further enacted*, That this act shall be in force from and after its ratification.

Legislative Summary.

The proceedings of yesterday are quite lengthy, and we must refer our readers to them, as we find it impracticable to make any thing like a fitting summary.

FIRES.—We learn that the cornerib and smokehouse of a Mr. Myatt, in the Western part of this county, were consumed by fire on Sunday night. The crib contained about 25 barrels of corn. We have not learned the particulars.

ANOTHER.—The old Goodrum Hotel, in Ma-

[From the Augusta Constitutionalist of the 19th.]

THE GREAT FLOOD—AUGUSTA AND HAMBURG SUBMERGED—DESTRUCTION OF PROPERTY—INCIDENTS—THE FLOODS OF 1840 AND 1852.

Our fair city has again been visited by one of those remarkable freshets that every few years spread desolation and terror along the banks of the usually placid Savannah. Recently both our citizens recovered from the alarm occasioned by the evident presence of consternation in our midst before a new element of destruction and devastation made its appearance, and we quickly and suddenly that not few were prepared for the onset of the rival destroyer. Up to Tuesday evening the Savannah never had been rising with more rapidity, but as one anticipated the augury, turbulent tide that was presented on Wednesday morning. The recent rains had been in no wise heavy, and it was not supposed that the snows in the mountains had melted to such an extent as to produce a freshet. Yet during Tuesday night the river rose very quickly, and by morning had passed its banks, sweeping everything before it. The interior to the west of the city were inundated, and the water waves were hurrying through the streets. By noon every avenue was a miniature river, the current dashing along at a tolerable speed.

All business was necessarily suspended, save that incident to the protection and preservation of property. Pedestrians found themselves water-bound upon all sides. Skiffs, canoes and other craft were brought into requisition, and vessels of all sorts were impressed to transport passengers, furniture, baggage, &c. Ladies who had ventured out were caught by the rapidly swelling waters, and forced to seek canoes and drays for safe carriage home. The only lucky fellows were the wandering cavalrymen, who, fearless for the needs of Provost Guards, plunged madly and furiously about upon their horses. By nightfall Broad street, from one extremity to the other, was a billowy sea, traversed only by boats. Green street was a running torrent—the cross streets were all filled to the brim, while to the south there was one vast watery expanse as weary a waste as ever eye rested upon. There was no egress or ingress to or from the city. Every road was submerged.—The canal bridges were in many cases swept away. The railroad depots were inaccessible, and all travel stopped. The factories had to cease work. The gas works were rendered useless, and the hydrants choked up from a surplusage of water. Pumps and wells were overflown, and we might as well have been in the midst of the great Sahara famishing for more pure, as here in the midst of the flood.

The only places in the whole city not reached by the water were the sidewalks on Broad street extending from Jackson to Washington, and these were only comparatively dry. At the Planters' Hotel the water was from three to five feet deep, and that popular caravansary was for the day approachable only by navigators. The Globe, Southern States and Augusta Hotels escaped with cellars full of water.

It would be impossible to complete the damage occasioned by this extraordinary and unexpected freshet. Fortunately, most of our merchants were enabled to place their goods beyond the reach of the water, though their stores will suffer from the mud and sediment left behind. In securing their property a great many developed the possession of articles that have been considered out of the market, or so scarce as to warrant high prices. The government loses a considerable quantity of salt. All of the cotton yards were inundated but no cotton lost and only a few bales damaged.

Considering the suddenness and rapidity of the rise it is very remarkable that there was not a greater destruction of property, as it is, the loss will chiefly fall upon those who can least easily afford to lose—the humble poor in the suburbs, occupants of small houses who have had their furniture and household goods irreparably injured.

The bridge of the South Carolina Railroad was in great danger throughout the whole of Wednesday, but owing to the exertions of the officers and employees of the company, that valuable structure was saved. The flooring and planking was removed, which enabled the drift wood to pass without injuring the piers. The road bed on the South Carolina side was somewhat injured, and the trains only came within four miles of the city.

Serious damage was sustained by the washing away of culverts and bridges on the Georgia and Waynesboro roads.

The only house totally wrecked was a building on the corner of Greene and Markham streets.

Among the losses was that of some twenty thousand dollars worth of tobacco.

The steam fire engine met with a catastrophe by falling into the canal, where it is likely to remain recumbent in the mud for some time.

Perhaps, the heaviest loss sustained will be that of the corporation of Augusta. The streets sewers, drains, etc., are almost irreparably injured, and it will require months to place the city in proper condition again. As it now stands, Augusta presents the spectacle of a town built in a large swamp—mud, sand, and sediment of every description, with the *debris* of bridges, footwalks, etc., scattered in every description.

Our little neighbor over the way—Hamburg—suffered comparatively more than our city. It was completely and wholly submerged, there not being a dry spot within the corporate limits. We hear of the sad death by drowning of a lady and two children, and fear that we shall have to record still further loss of life.

The destruction of property on the river below this will be, it is apprehended, very immense. Most of the plantations are overflown, and hundreds and thousands of cattle, hogs and other stocks have been washed off and drowned.

Compared with the previous great freshets, those of 1840 and 1852, the flood of the present year was not so destructive of property, nor was the volume and momentum of water so great.—The current of the river, however, was fully twelve miles an hour, equalling the Father of Waters in its force. The water was thirty-seven feet above low water mark, and was within ten inches of the highest point attained in 1840.

Both the gas and water works are considerably injured, and we shall be without light or [illegible] for a few days. Fortunately the fair

WAR NEWS.

FROM WILMINGTON.

We have Wilmington papers of Saturday and Sunday. The *Journal* of Saturday has the following items:

We understand that on Thursday last there was some skirmishing between the left wing of our forces in the neighborhood of Sugar Loaf, and the Yankee infantry, who had made an advance from their entrenched position. During the afternoon, it is reported, whilst the Yankee gunboats were engaged shelling the woods, their infantry made an attack on Clingman's brigade, (consisting, we believe,) with the evident intention of flanking them, but were repulsed and driven back to their entrenchments. No casualties have as yet been reported, but we learn that several of our men were wounded.

John Sloe, Co. B, 42d Reg't N. C. T., (of Newton, N. C.,) wounded in above skirmish, and brought to General Hospital No. 4, died on yesterday.

In the river below no movements have been made by the enemy's vessels that we are aware of.

We could call the attention of our contemporaries to the fact that Fort Fisher never was surrendered—but was carried at the point of the bayonet by overwhelming numbers, after all the guns on the land face had been dismounted by the terrible fire from the fleet.

The enemy's loss, in Sunday's fight, is said to be admitted to be seven thousand in killed and wounded. The Fort was charged three times on Sunday afternoon and night, before it was captured.

It is understood in official quarters that a gunpowder explosion at Fort Fisher on Monday morning, and that the enemy lost about four hundred men by its effects.

We are reliably informed that Gen. Curtis, of the Yankee army, was killed in the fight at Fort Fisher on Sunday last. We also learn that a Yankee aid-de-camp was killed in the skirmishing on Thursday.

Lieut. A. B. Burr, Co. D, 35th Regiment N. C. Troops, writes that he is wounded (but not seriously) and a prisoner. Sergeant Turrentine, of same company is killed; Sergeant Pridgen is slightly wounded. Also privates A. Exter, slightly, and John Sellars, R. Wedsell and —— Fisher, seriously wounded.

SHERMAN'S MOVEMENTS.

The Charleston *Mercury* of Saturday says:

A correspondent writing from Effingham county, Ga., states that it is believed in that section that General Sherman is advancing slowly and surely towards Branchville.

The patriots in the lower districts of South Carolina are flying from Sherman's path, driving their dogs, sheep, cattle, negroes and other living things before them. An Augusta paper of the 18th says:

For several days past the streets of our city have been thronged with fugitives from South Carolina, accompanied with their families, flocks, herds, wagons, horses and stock of all kinds.—There seems to be a general exodus from the old Palmetto State, and the planters in the neighboring district of Barnwell especially, are fleeing from what they consider "the wrath to come." Safety and security from the inroads of the Yankees are being sought in the interior of our State.

This movement is not predicated upon slavish fear, but is in accordance with the orders of Governor Magrath, who was directed by the Legislature of South Carolina to remove all property from a certain section of the State, most liable to interruption by the enemy. As a matter of precaution it is very commendable, and the deserted country that will be presented to Gen. Sherman, will at once embarrass his movements and attest the self-denying patriotism of the Carolinians.

There is something painful, however, in this daily spectacle of fleeing families, accustomed as we have been to all the terrible scenes of the war. It is a desertion of home, a rude snapping of old and familiar ties, a venture upon the wide, wide world by those who have never before quitted the shadow of the household roof tree, and exemplifies at once the self-sacrificing spirit of our people, and the dastardly and uncivilized mode of warfare conducted by the Yankees.

GEN. D. H. HILL.

Gen. Hill commands at Augusta, Ga. An Augusta paper of the 19th says:

Lieut. Gen. D. H. Hill has reached the city for the purpose of assuming command of the forces in this vicinity.

We congratulate our citizens and the public generally upon the appearance of Gen. Hill in our midst. He will, we trust, infuse new life into the despondent, and may has cause a rattling among the dry bones of the disaffected, if there be any such. There are few officers in the Confederacy, of so exalted a reputation as this gallant North Carolinian. He opened the war with the splendid victory at Bethel, and since then wherever there have been hard blows given the enemy—in Virginia, Maryland, and at Chickamauga, he has been a leader worthy of our cause.

RAID ON FLORIDA SALT WORKS.

The enemy landed a few days ago from their vessels, smashed up the salt works in the vicinity of Ocklockonee river, Florida, took the kettles, killed eight mules, carried off negroes and considerable property, captured Thomas Munroe, son of Wm. Munroe, Esq., of Quincy, and a number of Capt. McElvey's cavalry company, and another picket—name not learned—and then retreated to their vessels.

PETERSBURG.

The *Express* of Friday says:

Yesterday morning, the enemy's batteries in the vicinity of the river opened upon our Chesterfield works, and for a while kept up a rapid fire. The whistling of their shells as they rushed through the air was plainly audible in the city. Our guns responded promptly, and gave as much as was given. At intervals during the day a desultory cannonade was indulged in, but after the expiration of the morning there was but little regularity or system in it.

The Yankees kept up a mighty beating of drums, playing of fifes and blowing of bugles in

this wind. It may have been but the transfer of a division of troops from one point to another, or the simple relief of troops that have been in active service at the front. Certain it was, however, that drums innumerable were in practise all day behind the enemy's works.

Intelligence from Prince George leads us to believe that the rain of last week was the heaviest known in that section for years past. The several mill dams in the county were washed away, and other property damaged that has been thought was above the enemy's depredations. Many of their bomb proofs on the front lines were rendered useless, and much of their strategic works in the rear seriously injured.

EXEMPTIONS FROM HOME GUARD DUTY.

The exemptions from Home Guard duty are contained in the following sections of the act passed at the last session of the Legislature:

SEC. 1. *Be it further enacted*, That the second section of "an act in relation to the militia and a guard for home defence," ratified the 7th day of July 1863, be and the same is hereby amended by striking out the word "those" in the 9th line of said section, and inserting the word "the" that the third section of "an act to amend an act in relation to the militia and a guard for home defence," ratified the 14th day of December, 1863, be and the same is hereby amended, by inserting between the words "regular" and "soldiers on the public," and by inserting between the words "mail" and "blacksmiths" the word "and," and that the proviso at the end of said 3d section be and the same is hereby repealed. That in addition to the exemptions specified in the acts aforesaid, there shall be exempt from home guard duty all county trustees, regular and public ferrymen, hatters and shoemakers skilled in their respective callings, and who were employed in the same prior to the first day of [illegible] ary, A. D. 1863, and have continued to be employed since that time.

Provided, Tanners a. [illegible] one-third of their leather to indigent soldiers' [illegible] and widows for their own use at schedule prices.

Provided, That no provision of this act shall be so construed as to exempt from militia service any person mentioned herein, in case of actual servile insurrection or invasion of the county in which he resides, by Federal forces, except the persons and classes mentioned in 3d section of an act in relation to the militia and a guard for home defence, ratified the 7th of July, 1863.

The following is the 3d section of the act of 14th December 1863, referred to above:

SEC. 3. *Be it further enacted*, That in addition to the exemptions contained in the act to which this is an amendment, there shall be exempt county commissioners, appointed under an act entitled "an act for the relief of wives and families of soldiers in the army," regular millers, tinners, makers who have established shops, necessary operatives in factories and foundries, the attorney general, solicitors of the several circuits and counties, physicians of five years practice, contractors with the State or Confederate governments, one editor to each newspaper and the necessary compositors, mail carriers, professors in colleges and teachers in academies: *Provided*, That this exemption shall not apply to the drills specified in this bill and not to service when the guard for home defence is called into the field.

It will be seen that the proviso in the above section is repealed, and that the classes mentioned are not liable to Home Guard duty except when their counties are actually invaded by the enemy.

The following is the 2d section of the act of 7th July, 1863, above referred to:

SEC. 2. *Be it further enacted*, That it shall be the duty of the Governor to cause to be enrolled, as a guard for home defence, all white male persons, not already enrolled in the service of the Confederate States between the ages of 18 and 50 years, residents in the State, including foreigners not naturalized, who have been residents in the State for thirty days before such enrollment, excepting persons filling the offices of Governor, Judges of the Supreme and Superior Courts of law and equity, the members of the General Assembly, and the officers of the several departments of the government, members of Congress, the civil and military officers of the Confederate government within the State, ministers of the gospel of the several religious denominations of the State, charged with the duties of such ministry, the high sheriff and clerks of the several courts of record, the public registers in the several counties, and such other persons as the Governor, for special reasons, may deem proper subjects for exemption.

A. M. McPheeters, Esq., is acting as Private Secretary to Gov. Vance.

CITY MARKET.

RALEIGH, Jan 11.

APPLES—Green	$40
" Dried	$25
BACON—Hog round	$8 00
BEEF	$2 25
BEESWAX	$8
BEANS	$30
BUTTER	$10
CANDLES—Tallow	$10
" Wax—By box	$10
" Adamantine	$20 00
" Sperm	None.
CORN—per Barrel,	$100
CHICKENS	$5@6
COFFEE	$25
DUCKS	$5
EGGS	$5 00
FLOUR	$250 00
FODDER—per hundred	$12
FEATHERS	$5
FLAXSEED	$12
GEESE	$8
HIDES—Dry	$5
" Green	$2 00
HAY—Per hundred	$10
LARD	$8 00
SYRUP	$15
MEAL	$20 00
" AILS—Scarce	$3 00
OATS—Per hundred	$15
" Cleaned	$10 bu
PORK	$5
POTATOES—Sweet	$15
" Irish	$18
PEAS—Ground	$30
" Stock	$20
" White Table	$25
RAGS	35c
RICE	$3 00
RYE	$20
SALT	$50 00
SUGAR—Brown	$12
" Coffee	$15
	None.